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Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

THE BROOK LAMPREY IN NEW JERSEY

In the spring of 1909 Mr. Charles E. Sleight of Ramsey, New Jersey, collected a considerable number of Brook Lampreys in Goetschius' Brook near the culvert of the Erie railroad, about one-quarter of a mile from the Ramsey railroad station. The brook here flows through an open meadow, and Mr. Sleight says that the lampreys were observed there in the spring of several years, but that none have been seen since 1909. He kindly presented the writer with three of these odd fish, the largest one of which is $5 \frac{11}{16}$ inches in length, and has the anal papilla well developed.

As the Brook Lamprey is an addition to Dr. Henry W. Fowler's Fishes of New Jersey, the specimens have been submitted to him. He confirms the identification and says that the species should be known as *Lampetra aepyptera* (Abbott), as pointed out in "Notes on Lancelets and Lampreys," Proceedings Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., Dec., 1907, p. 466. The type of this species is in the Academy's collection and came from the Ohio River. *Lampetra wilderi* Gage, Dr. Fowler considers a synonym. Under this latter name there is an interesting account, in the Transactions, N. Y. Acad. Sciences, May 10, 1897, by Bash-

ford Dean and Francis B. Sumner, of the spawning habits of the Brook Lamprey as observed about one mile north of Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. These two records are, as far as known, the only ones for the species in this vicinity.

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NOTE ON THE HABITS OF THE YOUNG OF THE SQUIRREL HAKE AND SEA SNAIL

During the oceanographic cruise of the U. S. Fisheries schooner *Grampus* in the summer of 1913, large quantities of the Giant Scallop were dredged at many points on the continental shelf between Nantucket Lightship and the Virginia capes. In a number of instances these scallops were found to contain young examples of the squirrel hake, *Urophycis chuss* (Walbaum), ranging in length from 27 to 70 mm. With one exception all were taken in the region between Montauk Point and Cape May, and within the 20 fathom curve. The only occurrence at a greater depth was in 42 fathoms, 52 miles S.S.E. from Montauk Point.

Whether these young hake habitually live within the mantle cavity of the scallop, or whether they merely use it as a refuge on the approach of an enemy, is not known. The latter hypothesis appears to be the more plausible one. In the six dredge hauls in which young hake were thus taken, 27 examples were obtained from 59 scallops. In one instance, 11 hake were obtained from 9 scallops.

During the same cruise a number of young examples of the sea snail, *Liparis liparis* (Linnæus) were obtained from the mantle cavities of scallops at two stations, as follows:

Forty-five miles E.S.E. from Assateague, Va., in 30 fathoms, and 45 miles E. by S. from Cape Charles,